

XXIII.—*Diagnosis of a new Species of the Genus*  
*Lepidolemur.* By Dr. C. I. FORSYTH MAJOR.

*Lepidolemur leucopus*, sp. n.

Upperparts chiefly chinchilla-grey, with an indistinct median brownish stripe, stretching from the region of the neck to the root of the tail, in the proximity of which it becomes paler. Head above brown-grey, with a darker median stripe; cheeks and chin whitish. The ears encircled by a broad ring of whitish hair. Neck, shoulder, and upper parts of forearm pale rufous. Breast and belly greyish white; inner faces of fore and hind limbs and heels pure white. Tail greyish with rusty tinge, shorter than body (250 : 290 millim.).

Ears large, higher than broad, membranous.

Length of the upper molar and premolar series 17·5 millim.

Length of the lower molar and premolar series (*m.* 3—*p.* 2) 16 millim.

*Hab.* Fort Dauphin (S.E. Madagascar).

*Type* in the British Museum.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

November 8, 1893.—W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.,  
 President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

‘Notes on the Occurrence of Mammoth-remains in the Yukon District of Canada and in Alaska.’ By George M. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

In this paper various recorded occurrences of Mammoth-remains are noted and discussed. The remains are abundant in, if not strictly confined to, the limits of a great unglaciated area in the North-western part of the North American continent; whilst within the area which was covered by the great ice-mass which the Author has described as the Cordilleran glacier, remains of the Mammoth are either entirely wanting or are very scarce. At the time of the existence of the Mammoth the North American and Asiatic land was continuous; for an elevation of the land sufficient to enable the Mammoth to reach those islands of the Bering Sea where these bones have been found would result in the obliteration of Bering Straits.

The bones occur, along the northern coast of Alaska, in a layer of clay resting on the somewhat impure ‘ground-ice formation’ which gives indications of stratification; and above the clay is a peaty layer. The Author considers this ‘ground-ice’ was formed as a deposit when more continental conditions prevailed, by snow-fall on

a region without the slopes necessary to produce moving glaciers. The Mammoth may be supposed to have passed between Asia and America at this time. At a later date, when Bering Straits were opened and the perennial accumulation of snow ceased on the lowlands, the clay was probably carried down from the highlands and deposited during the overflow of rivers. Over this land the Mammoth roamed, and wherever local areas of decay of ice arose bogs would be produced which served as veritable sink-traps. The Author considers it probable that the accumulation of 'ground-ice' was coincident with the second (and latest) epoch of maximum glaciation, which was followed by an important subsidence in British Columbia.

December 6, 1893.—W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'On a Variety of *Ammonites* (*Stephanoceras*) *subarmatus*, Young, from the Upper Lias of Whitby.' By Horace W. Monckton, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S.

The Author describes an ammonite found by himself in 1874 near Sandsend, 3 miles north-west of Whitby. He thinks it was not actually *in situ*, but lying with a number of nodules on the floor of an old alum-pit, although he has no doubt that it is from the Alum Shale of the Upper Lias. A peculiar arrangement of the costæ as they cross the siphonal area distinguishes the specimen from other Whitby ammonites known to the Author. It bears a strong resemblance to a shell figured as *A. subarmatus* by D'Orbigny, 'Terr. Jurass.,' pl. lxxvii., but is unlike the figures of that species given by other authors.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*On the Jaws of Hirudinea.* By JAC. M. CROCKEWIT.

HAYCRAFT'S discovery of a substance in the head of *Hirudo medicinalis*, which is able to prevent the coagulation of the blood, has had the effect of directing attention afresh to the jaws and to the so-called salivary glands of leeches.

I now venture to make a provisional communication of certain details of the results which I have obtained with reference to these organs in studying *Hirudo medicinalis* and *Aulastomum gulo*.

It is well known that in the head of *Hirudo* there is found a very large number of unicellular glands, the excretory ducts of which, in the shape of long, narrow, undulating tubes, partly run between the epithelial cells of the pharynx, and partly open on the free edges of the jaws. In *Aulastomum* the number of the glands is much smaller, and in this animal they open, if not exclusively, at any rate almost all upon the edges of the jaws. The secretion contains a